



Lincoln in New York: Dressed as Honest Abe Lincoln and holding a placard inscribed "I Fought for Union, Too," a picket is shown yesterday as he leads a line of strikers at L. Sonnenberg Sons, 86 Lexington Ave. Since Jan. 22, the office employees of the firm have been on strike for a union shop, \$21 minimum wages, 35-hour work week and job security. Workers are members of Local 26, United Office and Professional Workers (CIO). —Daily Worker Photo

UAW to Ask 10-Cent Pay Raise Hourly at 'GM'

Conference Cites Mounting Cost of Living, Demands U. S. Withdraw War Orders from Ford for NLRB Violations

By William Allen
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 11.—Highlighting the closing sessions of the National General Motors conference of the United Auto Workers, CIO, was the demand for a 10-cent hourly increase from GM Corporation to meet the rising cost of living. Additional proposals were that, if cost of living rises, the wages of all employees covered by this agreement shall automatically rise in proportion to the rise in the cost of living.

The 162 union delegates, representing 162,000 GM workers in 70 plants in the U. S. and Canada sought further a 90 cent minimum wage rate and, that within 30 days of being employed, new employees shall receive the established minimum of 90 cents rate of pay for the classification.

All of this they demand to take effect on May 1, 1941.

BACK MINERS

The conference voted complete support to the demands of the United Mine Workers of America. Also demanded was the withdrawal of existing war orders from the Ford Motor Company because of its violation of the Wagner Act and its constant refusal to obey the labor laws.

Jack Montgomery, California delegate, introduced a motion, which the conference adopted, expressing the thanks of the conference to the Flint GM Locals in their untiring efforts to bring about this conference.

Montgomery pointed out that "without the work of the Flint Locals we would not have even met in this conference."

William Stevenson, chairman of the conference, refused to recognize a motion of a delegate who proposed that the conference shall name at least three members of the negotiating committee that will meet within 60 days with the corporation.

Stevenson said "the conference has no power to add any additional negotiators as this is not a legislative conference."

But the fact remains that for months Reuther and his colleagues fought against convening this conference.

This refusal to permit representatives from the locals into the negotiating committee, delegates felt, is endangering the very program adopted by the conference. Therefore the motion was made that this national conference will reconvene immediately after the conclusion of the negotiations with GM for the purpose to consider the agreement reached between the union negotiators and the corporation.

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TOO!

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Weather

Local—Increasing cloudiness and warmer, moderate southwest winds; average temperature 28.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness followed by intermittent light snow in north.

Women Voters Hit Albany Bill Banning CP

3 Measures Denounced by Parley as Menace to Democracy

By S. W. Gerson
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Terminating the current brace of anti-Communist bills in the State Legislature "grave dangers to Democracy," the State convention of the League of Women Voters today unanimously condemned the Dunnigan, Devaney and Coughlin bills which seek to outlaw the Communist Party.

Without mentioning the specific measures by name the League left no doubt about its position by a statement made public this morning after a closed session at the Hotel Van Eyck here.

"Bills have already been introduced into the New York State legislature this session which strike at the very foundation of our form of government, civil liberties and the representative system," the statement said.

Formally conceding the possible "good" intentions of the introducers of the measures, the statement added:

PERILS FREE SPEECH

"The effect, however, can be to destroy free expression of opinion. We need more discussion, not less, if citizens of this nation are wisely to choose among the many possible courses of action in the difficult and uncertain future ahead."

While indulging in the usual liberal fancifulness that the Communist Party "might very well like to be" driven underground, the league's declaration reflects uneasiness of middle class groups regarding the sweeping character of the repressive measures.

"Even if the law were not subject to broader interpretation which might, for example, curtail discussion of peace proposals, the results would be questionable," the statement continued.

"As long as the people, through government, are provided legal and peaceful means for the presentation of any program, we have the right to insist that those peaceful means, and no others, be used. Understanding the principles upon which our form of government is based inevitably leads to the conclusion that repression, instead of being a protection becomes a positive danger."

An outgrowth of the women's suffrage movement of a generation ago, the league recognized the similarity next two.

"In any case, it is doubtful whether such a bill could reach fascist proponents since they are not organized into a political party.

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Abundance for All Is Plan For Baltic Soviets' Future

More Consumer Goods, Schools Will Mark Coming Year

(Wireless to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Feb. 11.—The economic plan of 1941, as approved by the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party, include measures providing for the development of the national economy of the Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian Republics along Socialist lines.

The program for Latvia, involving as it does an extensive reconstruction of its economy on new Socialist foundations, with immediate provision for a cultural advance also, give an idea of the new vistas opening up before the newly-born Soviet republics on the Baltic.

As the data in the Latvian press shows, the basic task of the plan for the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic for 1941 is the all-round development of socialist industry, with special emphasis on the reconstruction of the machine-building and metal industries.

MORE GOODS FOR PEOPLE

The industrial output of 1941, as planned, is to exceed that of 1940 by 35 per cent. A rise such as that in industrial production is without precedent in the history of Latvian economy.

The 1941 plan provides also for the construction of a big sugar refinery, the completion of the "Bacon Exports" meat cannery, the expansion of an agricultural machinery plant, and further, the building of new and re-building of existing large textile mills, sawmills, and other such enterprises.

FUNDS FOR EXPANSION •

Considerable sums will be spent on the expansion of the production of fuel and building materials. The principal local fuel is peat, the reserves of which are estimated at several thousand million tons. But the level of output is very low, and a big increase is planned for the current year.

Serious attention is being paid to opening new coal fields prospecting. The current year will see also the completion of the Kegum Hydroelectric Station, which will increase the supply of power to the Riga industrial district.

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The growth of industry in the Latvian Republic is closely linked up with the development of agriculture.



A view of the city of Riga, capital of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Plan Calls for Extending Aid to Farms, Rise in Social Services

charged with the special task of eliminating illiteracy among the adult population.

Not to be forgotten are the big improvements provided in the plan for public health protection. There is to be a sizable expansion in the network of sanatoriums and medical centers, an expansion of existing and building of new hospitals, dispensaries, maternity homes, milk kitchens, and mother and child health stations.

The volume of capital construction in the field of public health in 1941 will exceed more than three-fold that of 1938, in the corresponding prices. The 1941 plan makes considerable provision for housing and municipal construction.

Singapore Governor Sees War in Far East

SINGAPORE, Feb. 11. (UP)—Sir Thomas, governor of the Straits Settlements and high commissioner for Malaya, warned again today that war might spread to the Far East.

Speaking before the federal council at Kuala Lumpur he said that possibly before its next meeting "the battle will have begun which will decide our fate and our lives in this country."

MANILA, Feb. 11. (UP)—The French consulate announced today that French Indo-China and Thailand has decided to prolong their armistice for two weeks from today because of the current peace negotiations at Tokio.

Hopkins on Way Home Over New Airway Route

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 11. (UP)—Harry L. Hopkins was en route to the United States today on the Pan American Airways new route. He will touch at Bolama, Portuguese Guinea; Trinidad, and San Juan, Puerto Rico before reaching New York.

Hopkins had been in England for a month as President Roosevelt's personal envoy.

SCHOOLS MULTIPLY

The plan demands the extension of a network of schools, too. In the 1941-42 school year, the number of elementary and secondary school pupils is expected to increase by 28,300, and the total student body of Latvian schools, excluding those who are taking correspondence and other such courses, will exceed 300,000 persons.

The educational authorities are

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The as yet unnationalized private enterprises, which comprise a considerable section of Latvian industry, account for over 15 per cent of the country's industrial output. These are mainly small handicraft enterprises. The uniting of these enterprises into industrial cooperatives and the organization of local industry around them comprise an urgent organizational task for this year.

The growth of industry in the Latvian Republic is closely linked up with the development of agriculture.

The educational authorities are

considering sums will be spent on the expansion of the production of fuel and building materials. The principal local fuel is peat, the reserves of which are estimated at several thousand million tons. But the level of output is very low, and a big increase is planned for the current year.



National Container Strike: With all 350 workers out solidly, Local 65, United Wholesale & Warehouse Employees, is now determined to bring the National Container Corp., L.I.C., in line for a pact. Eighteen of the city's 22 corrugated warehouses are already under a contract. Upper photo shows picketing at the huge warehouse. Lower, Eddie Frenchy Robinson, divisional director of the union, who led the spade work which led to unionization of the 1,000 corrugated paper box workers who joined since last September. He was clubbed by police on the second day of the strike at National.

—Daily Worker Photo

Local 65 Fights Last Holdout on Pact in Paper Box Industry

National Container Shop, Largest in Field, Is Completely Closed by Walkout in L. I. City; 18 Shops Signed

By George Morris

The strike of 350 workers at the National Container Corp., Long Island City, now in its second week, is in face of the last effort by employers to stop Local 65, United Wholesale and Warehouse Employees, CIO, from completing unionization of this industry.

Already 13 of a total of 22 corrugated paper warehouses in New York City are under closed shop contracts with Local 65. National Container, largest in the field, is 100 per cent and closed. There are just three others to go.

SOLD OUT AGAIN

In 1937 they were again called out on strike, and again they responded, this time to the call of the Paper, Pulp & Sulphite Workers, A. F. of L. Again they were told to go back to work after three weeks of striking, again without a contract. Sold out as before.

After that unionism tasted like poison to many of these workers. And this is what 65's young, but patient and enthusiastic organizers had to combat. Last September, when Archibald Corrugated was signed up, with the minimum rate raised from \$12 to \$18, a general increase for all, paid vacations, etc., the workers realized that this is a new unionism that is entering the industry, not the phonies who sold them out. From then on Frenchy and rank and file committees signed them up much more easily.

Just as quickly as the workers entered the union they were made to see what Local 65 is like—to dive right into its cultural, educational, welfare and a score of other activities. And it is quite well established that Local 65 is at the top of the list in such activities. The workers were drawn into committees, dramatic circles, classes, and of course into organization work.

DIVISIONAL HEAD NOW

Frenchy is now Divisional Director of the union in Brooklyn, and he has a large staff of organizers and active people to direct, most of them fresh people whom the union won comparatively recently.

But the other half of the job still remains to be completed—to put the largest of them, the National, under a contract. The workers are quite sure they'll get it because everyone is in the union and ranks are solid. The company's stubbornness does reveal, however, that the employers still hope to beat Local 65. On the second day of the strike Frenchy Robinson was clubbed by police and arrested along with Mack Solomon. Then there is the Paper, Pulp & Sulphite Workers in the background which the Company called in a last-minute effort to head off the strike.

ASP FOR PARLEY

AT A. M. FORMAN & BRO.

Representing a majority of the office employees, Local 16, United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, has requested the opening of collective bargaining negotiations with the management of A. M. Forman & Brother, resident buyers of 134 W. 32nd St.

Silvers are generally sub-

standard, and in many cases run as low as \$12.50 per week, after a year or more of service. The companies serve as resident buyers and factors in military and handbags for many departments and specialty stores throughout the United States.

The contract provides for a closed shop, a reduction of ten hours in the work week, a \$2 weekly increase, vacations with pay and other benefits. The agreement covers the three stores of the Sterling chain located at 2150 Broadway, 2332 Broadway and 2525 Broadway, as well as a fourth store shortly to be opened at 181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.

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Local 65 members feel they are "over the hump" as far as corrugated paper is concerned, and express confidence that National will fall as the rest of them did.

MEMETING WILL PROTEST POGROMS IN RUMANIA

A meeting to protest the pogroms against the Jewish people in Rumania will be held tonight at 8:30 o'clock, at the headquarters of the East Side Council of the Jewish People's Committee, 469 Grand St.

The speaker will be Bernard J. Harkavy, National Secretary of the Jewish People's Committee.

Meanwhile the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights has

closed its ranks with the election of Reuben Martin, Railroad Broth-

erhead leader and militant union-

ist as chairman of the Federation.

WANT ADS

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SUBDIVIDED ROOMS FOR RENT
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GRANDVIEW DR. 216 (94th) (2B). Large, immaculate studio, service kitchen, telephones reasonable.

GRANITE BANK, 107. Attractive, large, sunny, private, subway, weekdays, evenings. GRN. 6-3262.

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WHITE, 421 E. (18). One room, kitchen, telephone, bath-room, 632. Call evenings.

WHITE, 100 E. (Appt. 18). Double and single, bath-room, privileges, all conveniences.

WHITE, 100 E. 2nd Ave. Large nice room, bath, GR. 6-2169.

WHITE, 60 W. (Appt. 2-A). Renovated studio, heating-cooking, water, \$3.50 up.

SUBDIVIDED ROOMS FOR RENT
(Brooklyn)

WHITEFIELD, 100-102, W. (Appt. 10). Bright, spacious, quiet, bath, water, \$3.50 up.

WANTED

SHREWDENCOFF, WANTED, brace-
let, necklace, cluster, watch, pin. Tel.
238-1120 Audubon Avenue.

IN REHEARSAL TEAM

Philip Kravet
Laid to rest, Feb. 12, 1938

At Great殡仪馆 and Fine Funeral
HALLMAN

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Victor has capped a six-weeks' fight against threatened eviction for union activity of forty tenant families on the Mississippian Homesteads projects, near Wilson, Ark., of the Farm Security Administration. It was announced here today by the district office of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO.

The struggle began last December

when union members on the govern-

ment project received notices to

"liquidate and move at once." The

notices were sent by project super-

visor Carlton G. Jerry, an avowed



EDWARD ROBINSON

4-Day Strike Wins Contract For Cashiers

Office Workers Also Seek Negotiations at A. M. Floorman & Bros.

Following a four-day strike as a result of management's refusal to negotiate, a contract has been signed covering wages, hours and general working conditions of the cashiers employed by the Sterling Cafeterias, with the Cashiers and Restaurant Clerks Division of Local 16, United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO. General Organizer Norma Aronson announced today.

The contract provides for a closed shop, a reduction of ten hours in the work week, a \$2 weekly increase, vacations with pay and other benefits. The agreement covers the three stores of the Sterling chain located at 2150 Broadway, 2332 Broadway and 2525 Broadway, as well as a fourth store shortly to be opened at 181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.

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Silvers are generally sub-

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Foes of Education, Relief Ganging Up At Albany Parleys

But Three Trainloads of CIO Members Due Today to Press for Social Legislation— Lehman Indicates Opposition

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—With the battle of the budget only 23 hours away, preliminary skirmishes between budget-cutters and progressives took place all over the city today as both camps marshaled their forces.

While state troopers made extensive preparations to "guard" the capital against the three trainloads of CIO members from New York who will arrive Wednesday morning, big business groups conferred in two of the city's major hotels.

A policy best described as outright fascist education was the theme of parley held by the New York State Economic Council, headed by Mervin K. Hart, notorious supporter of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spanish dictator. In another hotel, the so-called Second Annual Citizens and Tax Payers Conference met to demand further cuts in the state budget.

In the evening the state-wide Conference on Social Legislation heard Governor Herbert H. Lehman and Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth, Livingston Republican. CIO representatives, meanwhile, busied themselves with plans for tomorrow's hearing and mass meeting at Odd Fellow's Hall.

Earlier in the day the League of Women Voters concluded a statewide conference on legislation.

Running through the Mervin Hart conference were the dual threads: cheaper education and big business that is, pro-fascist education, excluding any possibility of democratic questioning of society.

Listed as a "farmer," one D. Boyd Devendorf, a Montgomery County landowner, quoted Marshal Petain approvingly, "the spirit of pleasure has destroyed what the spirit of sacrifice has built."

Devendorf declared the state was indulging a "spending orgy" in education, attacking especially money expended on rural schools.

Mark M. Jones, president of the Akron Belting Company, attacked the "so-called intellectualism" and the theory that everyone ought to have a chance at higher education. Students he said, fell into categories of followers and leaders, and the leaders ought to go to college. He attacked professional educators and demanded that laymen, meaning businessmen, take more and more open control of the school system.

A direct attack on the traditional American principle of separation of church and state was made by Francis M. Crowley, Dean of the School of Education, Fordham University.

"In many university class rooms at the moment a vicious form of unprincipled education is being advocated," he said. "It calls for a complete secularization of public education. Public schools are no longer non-sectarian in character; the instruction is to be positively secular. We know that there is no such thing as a neutral school. When the public school loses the last vestige of an inherited moral order we may look for the installation of the high priests or secularists."

LEHMAN FOR CUTS

Archibald E. Stevenson, dodging a question resurrected from the musty files of the Lusk Committee of 1920, urged his audience "to examine without delay the textbooks your children use in school."

At the Citizens and Taxpayers Conference speakers placed emphasis on the needs for cutting the budget still further and hinted that the axe was out for state aid to education first. Much in the same broad spirit as their Mervin Hart conferees, the Taxpayers Conference adopted a resolution demanding the elimination of social science courses from public schools.

Addressing the state-wide Conference on Social Legislation, Governor Lehman was opposed to any social legislation at the current session involving new expenditures. He chided the delegates, most of whom

Women Voters Hit Albany Bill Banning CP

3 Measures Denounced by Parley as Menace to Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

between today's hysteria and the post-war terror against liberal and progressive organizations. The statement concluded pointedly:

"The league does not know the intention of the lobbies behind these bills. It does believe, however, that the attention of the people of the state of New York should be called to the rash of restrictive legislation, the worst since the epidemic following the last World War, and points out that such bills create grave dangers to Democracy, often unrecognized, but which are equal to or greater than any of those across the sea."

Condemnation of the anti-Communist, anti-labor bills by the league follows closely attacks upon the measures by the Citizens Union and various labor organizations. The Greater New York Industrial Union Council has specifically attacked the Devaney Bill, while many of its affiliates have voted opposition to all three sets of bills.

The mildly progressive tone of the conference was evidenced by other resolutions adopted. Miss Ruth W. Ayres, President, was instructed to attend the public hearing on the state budget tomorrow and oppose cuts in a number of social service items. Miss Ayres was also authorized to demand restoration of the two per cent cut in state aid to education.

A certain skepticism of the operation of the defense program — although there was no fundamental opposition to the defense program as such — could also be noted.

Announcing opposition to a bill relaxing the 48-hour work week for women, a measure introduced by Senator Charles O. Burney of Buffalo, the league said:

"Under the guise of providing for relaxation of standards because defense, this bill neatly inserts a clause providing for variation at any time. The league questions the necessity of any relaxation of standards for defense at the present time."

The critical attitude was most clearly expressed in the question and discussion period immediately following a luncheon speech on defense by Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti. One delegate asked acidily:

"Why do we suddenly get concerned about nutrition only in connection with defense?"

Another hit at repressive legislation, asking whether it would not have the effect of "harming Democracy," while still another criticized the refusal to permit non-citizens to work in defense industries.

In the past 48 hours an estimated 100 German transport planes carrying a total of perhaps 10,000 Nazi troops, sped over Budapest on the Balkans today while Rumania hurriedly strengthened her military precautions against any surprise British bombing of the Rumanian oil fields.

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Reports that Adolf Hitler was preparing to launch a "blitz" drive in the Balkans could not be confirmed here, however.

Dispatches from Bucharest said that the Rumanian government was hastily fortifying vital centers, her oil fields and ports against "any surprises," such as a British bombing attack, resulting from Britain's initiative Monday in breaking off diplomatic relations with Rumania.

It was reported that Gen. Sir James Handliffe, Marshall-Cornwall and Air Marshal Sir T. W. Elmhurst of the British Middle East Command were now in Thrace, near Turkey's frontier with Bulgaria, planning British-Turkish military cooperation in event of a German thrust.

BULGARIA DENIES CHURCHILL'S CHARGE

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 11 (UP)—The official news agency said today that the charge by Prime Minister Winston Churchill that Germans had penetrated Bulgaria "does not correspond to reality."

Copies of the resolution were sent to the House Naval Affairs Committee, to Representative Vinson and to President Roosevelt.

Arrests Mount To Thirteen in Tunnel Dispute

150 Guard Entrance to Shaft as Drillers Go to Work

Battling for jurisdiction on the Battery Brooklyn tunnel work sandhogs of the Compressed Air Workers Union, Local 147 AFL, continued picketing the Manhattan end of the shaft which was started by the A. De Angelo Co. Monday. Arrests mounted to 13 when police pulled several pickets from the line.

The work was started by members of Local 29, Rock Drillers and Blasters Union, affiliated with the same international, Building and Hod Carriers Union of which the sandhogs are a part.

About 150 police, foot patrolmen, plainclothes men and mounted officers, formed a solid wall at the exit from the job to the street as four carloads of drillers were whirled through the picket line at 4:45 yesterday afternoon amid jeers of the pickets.

Joseph V. Moreschi, international president of the union, permitted jurisdiction over the work to pass to the drillers' union, although he had supported the sandhogs in their fight for jurisdiction at the Brooklyn end of the tunnel against the dock builders union.

The local asked Mayor LaGuardia to intervene in the situation when the dispute arose with the dock builders and again on Friday declared itself opposed to all bills in any way limiting the rights to strike.

Copies of the resolution were sent to the House Naval Affairs Committee, to Representative Vinson and to President Roosevelt.

Thirtieth Birthday Recalls New Masses Fight on War Gag: Issue Just Out

With the publication today of a special anniversary issue, New Masses begins a week-long celebration of its thirtieth birthday. As it steps across the threshold of its fourth decade, the magazine, one of the oldest Marxist periodicals in America, recalls a history of continuous growth and struggle in the fight for socialism.

From its founding in 1911, the Masses, then a monthly publication, fought against the imperialist war which was brewing. At the outbreak of hostilities and America's entrance into the fray, the magazine met the supreme test and stood its ground in the face of vicious attacks against it. It was barred from the mails but reappeared exactly 23 years ago today, on Lincoln's Birthday, 1918, under the name of the Liberator. Seven of its editors were indicted and tried for conspiracy under the Espionage Law. Freed by a hung jury, they went on to make the Liberator a

vital force in the post-war resurgence of American culture.

When the Liberator was reorganized as the monthly New Masses, in 1926, it became a militant crusader against the smug intellectualism of the flapper era. William Allen White, from his pompous county-seat in Emporia, Kansas, deigned to name the New Masses a lusty infant but predicted its death within six months. His dictum contained the usual lack of accuracy, for, by 1934, a quadrupled circulation enabled the New Masses to establish itself as a weekly publication.

In 1939 the Herald Tribune, inspired by New Masses' regular annual appeal for funds, took time out to write an ecstatic obituary. The Ogden Reid journalism proved up to standard as New Masses went over the top in its drive, continuing its present sturdy opposition to the war and gaining new readers on

Today's sixty-four page anniversary issue of the magazine carries articles and art work by famous New Masses contributors, both past and present. Current writers and artists include Theodore Dreiser, Earl Browder, Bruce Minton and John Stuart, A. B. Magil, Max Yergan, Samuel Sillen, Ruth McKenney, John Howard Lawson, Joseph Starobin, Meridel Le Sueur, Joseph North, William Gallagher, William Blake and D. N. Pratt. The section of the magazine devoted to reprints carries the work of John Reed, Pablo Picasso, George Bellows, Eugene Debs, Henri Barbusse, Robert Minor and Romain Rolland.

The birthday celebration will be climaxed on Sunday afternoon by a mass meeting at Manhattan Center. Earl Browder, Harry F. Ward, Joseph North, Dr. Max Yergan and William Gropper will be the principal speakers. A lavish program of entertainment will be featured.

British Drive 50 Miles into Ethiopia

Claim Their New Position Opens the Way to Addis Ababa

CAIRO, Feb. 11 (UP)—South African forces have penetrated 50 miles into Ethiopia from Kenya colony to the south and are in position to threaten both Addis Ababa and Italian communications with Somaliland, British Middle East headquarters reported today.

A high command communiqué said operations against Italy on all African fronts "continue to develop satisfactorily."

"The league does not know the intention of the lobbies behind these bills. It does believe, however, that the attention of the people of the state of New York should be called to the rash of restrictive legislation, the worst since the epidemic following the last World War, and points out that such bills create grave dangers to Democracy, often unrecognized, but which are equal to or greater than any of those across the sea."

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The American People's Heritage

"Any people anywhere being inclined and having the power have the right to rise and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—which we hope and believe is to liberate the world."

—Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address, 1861.

"The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations and tongues, and kindreds."

—Abraham Lincoln.

"... that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

—Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

"Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

—Abraham Lincoln.

"Labor in a white skin cannot be free as long as labor in a black skin is branded."

Karl Marx in "Capital."

"Workers of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to win."

—Karl Marx and Frederick Engels in the Communist Manifesto.

"From the commencement of the titanic struggle in America, the workingmen of Europe felt instinctively that the Star Spangled Banner carried the destiny of their class."

—Karl Marx in a letter to Abraham Lincoln, Nov. 29, 1865.

Sale of British Communist Literature on Increase

Sales in British Workshops Heavy; Some Branches Sell Over 1,000 Pamphlets Monthly; People's Convention Literature Popular

(By Wireless to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 11.—One reason for the vigorous and organized opinion behind the People's Convention of last month may be seen in the extensive literature sales of the Communist Party here, which reports a sale of 75,000 pamphlets in a few weeks on the aims and objects of the People's Convention movement.

Total Communist Party literature sales during 1940 in London came to 883,000 pamphlets on various subjects connected with the war. This figure does not include periodicals, books and booklets priced over a sixpence, but only twopenny and threepenny pamphlets.

HEAVY WORKSHOP SALE

Interesting in this connection is the fact that despite the raids and the general restrictions of wartime, the sales were greater than the year before.

Among the items in this total are the following: 76,000 pamphlets dealing with the Finnish war and 27,000 on the "Keynes Plan."

One branch sold 16,000 pamphlets during the year. Several branches sold over two thousand pamphlets a month, and many had monthly sales of over a thousand.

Sales in factories and workshops account by far for the majority of sales. Several factories regularly disposed of over two thousand copies of each pamphlet issued.

The weekly circulation of World News and Views is now well over 20,000, a fourfold increase since May.

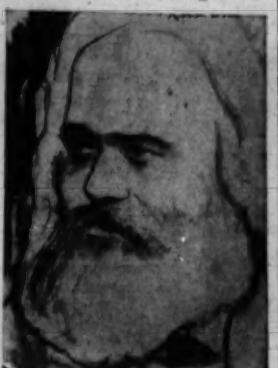
Anti-Trust Case Against Ryan Dropped by U. S.

Thurman Arnold, chief of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice today ordered dismissal of the pending case against Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association and several associations.

The case had to be dropped in view of the recent Supreme Court decision on the case of William Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, declaring that the Sherman Act does not apply in restraint of commerce arising out of jurisdictional disputes between unions.

The ILA, two of its locals and Local 282 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, were indicted on a charge of tying up lumber on the New York docks to force members of a CIO Lumber Yard Workers Union to switch to a new organization chartered by the AFL.

Ryan issued a statement expressing his reluctance to drop the case but he had no other recourse.



KARL MARX



FREDERICK ENGELS

LINCOLN TRADITION FRIGHTENS THE RICH MEN WHO OWN AMERICA

By Milton Howard

The tradition of Abraham Lincoln is becoming uncomfortable for the minority of wealthy monopolists in the United States. Of course, this has always been true in varying degrees. But it is the most noticeable fact of the latest Lincoln commemorations.

The greatness of Lincoln lay not only in the rich humanity of his nature. It expressed itself—as all true historic greatness manifests itself—in carrying out an epochal revolutionary action.

True, it was a bourgeois-democratic revolution. It had its limits. Even worse, it was never carried by Lincoln's successors to the conclusion even of these limits. To a large degree his own special grandeur and glory were betrayed in the years after Lincoln's death.

Yet the leadership of Lincoln, the special revolutionary-democratic electricity which crackled between this man and the masses throughout the world—these have become a source of irritation, an obstacle, to the intellectual prostitutes of the literary world and the Hollywood opinion-mouders.

To an increasingly marked degree, the revolutionary tradition of Lincoln is becoming a nuisance to the rulers of the United States. They handle this nuisance in either of two ways. They are engaged in a long-range campaign whose aim is to obliterate the memory of the Lincoln tradition through glorification of Lincoln's adversaries: (Gone With the Wind, Santa Fe, Virginia, and similar books and films) they also are engaged in an effort to twist the Lincoln tradition out of all semblance to its real content.

This latter enterprise is seen most clearly in the official attempt to sell the present reactionary imperialist war as a continuation of Lincoln's progressive war for the advance of political democracy in the United States.

BEGAN DURING WAR

The struggle against Lincoln's anti-slavery policy began in the very midst of the Civil War itself and started within the ranks of the Northern capitalists who were willing enough that Lincoln break the power of the slaveocracy, but were far from ready to grant full liberation to Negro labor. They saw only too well that the liberation of Negro labor would give a sharp impetus to the social advance of wage-labor. The Emancipation Proclamation, which Lincoln signed as a military measure, dismayed some of Lincoln's more conservative industrial supporters. In a famous letter Lincoln was compelled to rebuke these gentlemen.

To James C. Conkling, a capitalist politician who was frightened by the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln wrote:

You say you will not fight to free Negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but no master. Fight you then for the Union." (December, 1862.)

This terse clarity is a far cry from Lincoln's own three-year-long hesitation to unfold the full Abolitionist banner in the war. The heart of the Civil War was abolitionism. Lincoln himself feared to accept them. But with the courage and honesty which made him a great leader, Lincoln did not hesitate to move away from Conkling to Abolitionism when the necessity of events confronted him with the naked choice.

Writing of these first years of the war through which Lincoln moved slowly, vacillatingly, but always in the right direction, Karl Marx put his finger on the situation: "All of Lincoln's acts appear like the mean pettigree conditions which one lawyer puts to another. But this does not alter their historic content." (October 29, 1862, Correspondence.)

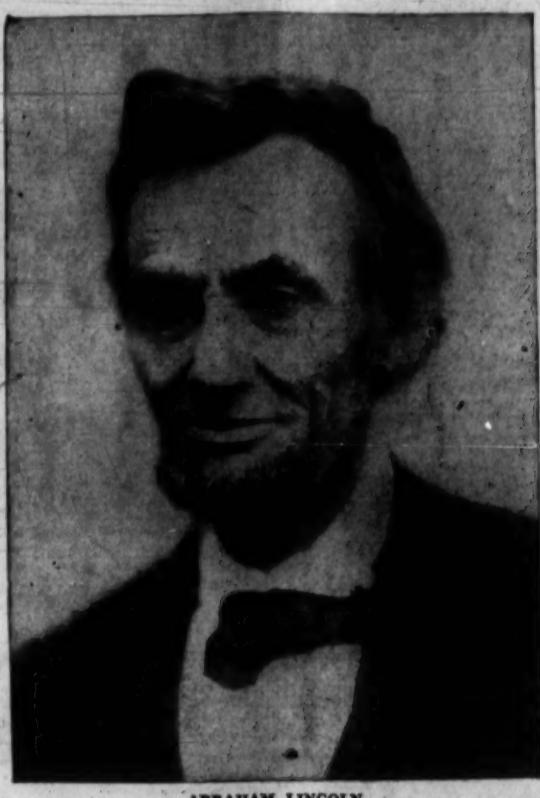
The meeting will highlight the final week of the drive for the two candidates. It will be held at the Aeronaut Manor, Kings Highway and E. Ninth St. Foster will stress the need for defeating the war-dictatorship bill now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Other speakers include Landy, Peter V. Cacchione, chairman of the Communist Party of Brooklyn; Claudia Jones, member of the National Committee of the Young Communist League, and M. L. Olken, of the National Council of Jewish Communists.

Tomorrow night Isidore Begun, member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, will speak in Brownsville at the Columbia Manor, Blake and Stone Sts.

Arthur Osman, president of Local 65 of the United Wholesale and Warehouse Employees, yesterday urged all unions and progressive organizations on the East Side to elect delegates to a "Work, Not War" conference to be held Sunday at Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4th St.

Osman will preside as chairman of the conference called by the East Side locals of the Workers Alliance, and by the American Labor Party of the 4th, 6th and 8th Assembly Districts in Manhattan.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

This considered the best photograph of Lincoln in his later years, was made in Washington on April 19, 1865, the day of Lee's surrender. It was the last photograph made of the Great Emancipator; five days after it was made, an assassin's bullet had killed Lincoln.

Letter of First Communist International Expressing Sorrow at Lincoln's Death

Following the assassination of President Lincoln on April 14, 1865 by agents of the Southern slaveholders, the First International dispatched a Letter of Condolences to President Andrew Johnson, expressing the "sorrow and horror" of the world's workers at the dastardly deed and stating the positions of the Central Council on the meaning of this terrorist act. The Letter was published in the London BEE-HIVE, May 20, 1865.

To Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States of America
Sir,

The demon of the "peculiar institution," for the supremacy of which the South rose in arms, would not allow his worshippers to honorably succumb on the open field. What he had begun in treason, he must needs end in infamy. As Philip II's war for the Inquisition bred a Gerard, thus Jefferson Davis' pro-slavery war a Booth.

It is not our part to call words of sorrow and horror, while the heart of two worlds heaves with emotion. Even the scrophulants, who,

year after year, and day by day, stuck to their Sisyphus work of morally assassinating Abraham Lincoln, and the great republic he headed stand now aghast at this universal outburst of popular feeling, and rival with each other to strew rhetorical flowers on his open grave.

They have now at last found out that he was a man, neither to be browbeaten by adversity, nor intoxicated by success, inflexibly pressing on to his great goal, never compromising it by blind haste, slowly maturing his steps, never retracing them, carried away by no surge of popular favor, disheartened by no slackening of the popular pulse; tempering stern acts by the gleams of a kind heart, illuminating scenes dark with passion by the smile of humor, doing his titanic work as humbly and homely as heaven-born rulers do little things with the grandiloquence of pomp and state; in one word, one of the rare men who succeed in becoming great, without ceasing to be good. Such indeed, was the modesty of this great and good man, that the world only discovered him a hero after he had fallen a martyr.

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trayed the Negro masses by refusing to cast the landlord power in the South through giving the Negro peasantry the land on which it worked. Now, the betrayal reached an official bargain in the Hayes-Tilden Agreement in which Northern capital invaded the South, with the old landlord Bourbons returned to power in the states.

CIVIL WAR BETRAYED

The betrayal of the Negro people was betrayal of the main aim of the Civil War as far as the American masses were concerned. For in the betrayal of the Negro masses, the rising industrial oligarchy of the North was striking a blow at the working class of the whole nation, which was now beginning to express its hatred, in a blind and spontaneous manner, of wage slavery and the capitalist system as a whole.

Lincoln, of course, could not foresee, nor would he possibly even have apprehended the full significance of these new struggles. But it is a measure of his stature, and a gauge of his wonderful instinct for the people, that he felt an anxiety about the future of the nation after the Civil War. He had already seen the first representatives of the post-war capitalist vultures in the Morgans and Vanderbilts who reaped new power out of the war.

He had been startled to hear the principles of Jeffersonian democracy, and the Declaration of Independence attacked at the root. He had consciously raised the whole war, in his Gettysburg Address, to the level of a struggle for the perpetuation and extension of the revolutionary-democratic philosophy of the Declaration of Independence. His instinct warned him that the economic foundation of the America he had known was disappearing, and that with its disappearance the principles of the Declaration of Independence were in danger of annihilation. Even President Johnson had remarked that "the oligarchy of the slaveholders is replaced by an oligarchy of Northern bondholders."

OPENED NEW ERA

The magnificent achievement of Lincoln and the Civil War had opened a new era, with its own problems, demanding a new, radical solution. The America which nourished Lincoln has disappeared. His America where "the majority neither hire others nor themselves hired." This America has been superseded by the America of monopoly capitalism, of reactionary imperialism, of the America where one per cent of the population owns and controls 60 per cent of the national wealth.

But the heritage of Lincoln challenges the rulers of this new America. For it was Lincoln who revived for his time the "subversive" proclamation of the revolutionary democracy of Jefferson. What becomes of the future of the monolithic parasites of America if the people apply these teachings in the solution of their new problems, the problem of capitalist anarchy and the nightmares of insecurity and devastation which seem to be the sole staples of capitalist society?

That is why the Lincoln tradition is a nuisance to the corruptors and exploiters of America. They know that the Lincoln greatness paved the way for a new and higher greatness. Communist greatness. To wipe out the aspiration of Socialism, the monopolists must wipe out the achievement of Lincoln. But that only proves the vitality and the deep-rooted strength of the American people's march to Socialism.

Negro Is Main Union Speaker At Lincoln Rally

Charles Collins, Negro trade unionist and president of the Negro Labor and Civic League, will be the main speaker at the Finnish Hall People's Forum in Harlem tonight. It was announced yesterday by W. A. Harju, chairman of the Forum and manager of the Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th St. The meeting will begin at 8:30 P. M. Admission is free.

The meeting will take place as a part of the nationwide celebrations of the birthday anniversaries of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, the great Negro statesman of the Abolition period. Collins will speak on "Lincoln, Douglass and the American People."

The financial interests of the North, now frightened at the consequences of the break-up of the slaveholders' reaction, hastily moved into action. They moved rapidly against the Negro democracy which was valiantly battling in the South to put into life a thorough program of progressive advance. It was bad enough that the post-Lincoln presidents, beginning with Johnson, had be-

Other speakers scheduled during the month of February include James Gavin, Port Agent of the National Maritime Union, and Waldo McNutt, organizer of the Farmer Consumer Milk Cooperation.

Rockwell Kent, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Elton Gustafson and other nationally known speakers are scheduled to address the forum in March.

Lincoln's Strength Came from People

LINCOLN became great because he stood at the head of and represented the forces of the people, the forces of progress, which smashed through the old barriers of a corrupted and degenerate party system upholding an antiquated economic system with the establishment of a new party, with a new program, which boldly broke with the past, launched out into the future, and opened up the development of new and higher productive forces.

IT IS because Lincoln was a fighter, a man of principle, one who never compromised the central issues of his cause once the struggle was well begun, that he carried our nation through a great crisis and opened up a new period of progress. He did not allow the forces

of reaction to advance and conquer new positions while he was in office. His second campaign for the Presidency was waged on issues and slogans representing an advance, not a retreat, as compared with his first campaign. Thus it was possible for the Address of the First International, written by Marx to Lincoln, to describe the difference between his two campaigns by saying:

"If the resistance to the slave power was the watchword of your first election, the triumphant war-cry of your re-election is 'death to slavery!'"

LINCOLN pointed out, as a central issue of the Civil War, that only the liberation of the Negroes could provide any basis for substantial freedom for white labor. He did not hesitate to confiscate the slave-owners' property, and to arm the free slaves to fight for the security of their freedom. He said that if the slave power should win out, then "instead of white laborers who can strike, you'll soon have black laborers who can't strike."

Lincoln did not always push forward the struggle for his cause with full vigor. He was often the victim of doubts and hesitations which arose from his unstable class support and which he ascribed to his abhorrence of war and his love of peace. He learned the bitter lesson that his vacillations only served to encourage the reaction and prolong the agony of the struggle. These weaknesses of Lincoln were quite different, however, from the miserable evasions, the cowardly crawlings of our modern statesmen before the powers of reaction. He never altered his course or compromised his final aims. Karl Marx, the founder of Communism, the great genius of scientific socialism, saw this clearly and claimed Lincoln as "the single-minded son of the working class."

All of the above excerpts are taken from Earl Browder's book, "The People's Front," "Lincoln and the Communists," Page 187.

Lincoln-Lenin Joint Memorial Set in Reading

READING, Feb. 11.—A joint memorial for Lincoln and Lenin will be held here tomorrow at Odd Fellows Hall, Eighth & Franklin Sts., under the auspices of the Communist Party.

Speakers are Phil Franklin, Pennsylvania State Secretary of the Communist Party and Ben Rubin, Berks County secretary, a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade who was recently convicted on a frame-up election petition charge.

What becomes of the future of the monolithic parasites of America if the people apply these teachings in the solution of their new problems, the problem of capitalist anarchy and the nightmares of insecurity and devastation which seem to be the sole staples of capitalist society?

That is why the Lincoln tradition is a nuisance to the corruptors and exploiters of America. They know that the Lincoln greatness paved the way for a new and higher greatness. Communist greatness. To wipe out the aspiration of Socialism, the monopolists must wipe out the achievement of Lincoln. But that only proves the vitality and the deep-rooted strength of the American people's march to Socialism.

MEN like Lincoln Steff

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1941

... My Sins Are Big'

There never was a more completely proven case of suicide than that of the bizarre adventurer known as "General Krivitsky." The door of his hotel room was bolted from the inside; there was no window ledge or fire escape over which a human being could pass.

The whole story of his intent of suicide, and his method, and how he obtained the means with which to kill himself, was written out in one note three notes in the handwriting of the suicide, later examined and attested by experts and the police. The Coroner has officially marked the case as suicide. There is not one journalist in a single newspaper office who does not know that the fantastic adventurer of the Paris cafes committed suicide beyond a shadow or possibility of doubt.

But more than that. The worst of it is that the so-called "General Krivitsky" gave his reason for killing himself. This is what embarrassed the none-too-conscientious publishers of several New York newspapers. That is why they are trying frantically to cover up the obvious facts. That is why nearly every metropolitan newspaper lied brazenly on Tuesday about the little adventurer from Paris who has played so useful a part to certain interests which palmed him off as "General Krivitsky of the G.P.U."

"Krivitsky" tells the last chapter of the story with the words:

"I think my sins are big."

The truth was told in these words by a petty adventurer of the political underworld who allowed himself to be used in the most fantastic fraud in the most dangerous moment of history by the most unscrupulous manipulators of war.

"Krivitsky" was a petty tool, but his use was big. He began to understand his role and he tried to tell why he "had to go." For all honest journalists it was a small but vividly clear and important incident. That he became sick of his role is understandable even when one knows the type of tool he was. The provocateur Van der Lubbe also showed acquaintance with shame!

The newspapers could not tell the truth. The hop-headed stories in the press crash upon "Krivitsky's" confession. "... My sins are big." What are those sins?

"General Krivitsky" was snatched up by the imperialists and the venal newspapers in this country and used as an instrument to sabotage the foreign policy of the United States at a time when interested war-makers wanted to pull it away from the direction of peace.

The fake "General" contributed to helping Wall Street and the Administration place this country on its course toward war. He became a handy rag doll to be used in slanders and lies against the Socialist Soviet Union in order to isolate the United States from all cooperation for security and peace with the only other great power not then in the war, the only power that could strengthen such a policy.

Six months before the outbreak of the present war "Krivitsky" was sent over here through the aid of Leon Blum and Ambassador Bullitt, to assist in breaking down the democratic opposition of the American people to the imperialist war in Europe. The whole American nation has been dragged into the fringes of the European conflict, against the will of the people and through the use of many instruments of which "Krivitsky" was not the least valuable, pygmy though the little impostor was.

In their frantic lying about "Krivitsky's" death the newspapers are attempting to whitewash the crimes of war-incitement accomplished with his aid. Interestingly enough, Mr. Louis Waldman appears on the scene as though to remind us that the Blums are a necessary part of the picture of this monstrous, world-wide hoax of political reaction.

The unanimity (almost) of the newspapers' lying in trying to cover up the suicide and in seeking to continue the frame-up that began when the adventurer was shipped here from Europe, is a reminder of the hideous ends that can be attained by a corrupt, war-plotting press.

Defenders of 'Civilization'

The Royal Navy dumped 300 tons of explosives on Genoa, wantonly killing civilians, and reducing to dust historic landmarks of that city.

On the other side, German dive-bombers have not stopped their murderous bombardments of London, in which innocent human beings and venerable edifices are alike destroyed.

What is the sense of it? Both imperialist sides contend that they are defending "civilization as they know it." But in both cases, it is an orgy of destruction in which the lives of innocent plain people don't count. The only precious things to either side are markets, colonial loot and empire. "Civilization," to these imperialists, is wading neck-deep in the blood of the people to defend these things.

Green and Lindelof —A Fake Fight

The dispute between William Green and L. P. Lindelof, president of the Brotherhood of Painters, over the ousting of Jacob (Jake the Bum) Wellner by the Brooklyn district council of the Painters, will not deceive the workers.

Although Green appears to oppose Wellner, while Lindelof openly supports him, the fight is not a real-one. Actually, Green will never open a real drive upon racketeering in the AFL. For he relies too much for support for his reactionary program upon the leadership of those unions where racketeering holds sway.

The Executive Council makes gestures against racketeering, but they are gestures only. The racketeers have been found handy allies in keeping the rank and file in check and in providing the Executive Council with the necessary votes at Federation conventions.

The only way the AFL unions will be rid of racketeering is through the action of the rank and file.

Lincoln's Heritage To the Present Day

The Lincoln of the people has never been the Lincoln whom the rich and powerful try to smother in their official enigmas. This is truer today than it has ever been.

It is mockery for the Monopolists of America to prance before the people of America as those who are defending Lincoln's heritage.

Lincoln believed in "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Does anyone believe that the Morgans, Rockefellers, or DuPonts believe in this revolutionary doctrine?

Does anyone believe that the Halifaxs and Churchills, any more than the Hitlers of the world believe in this?

The men who are trying to drag the United States into open involvement in the imperialist war are the men who have portrayed Lincoln's heritage. They have driven the Negro people back into the ghettos of Jimcrow discrimination.

How dare these Pharisees speak of Lincoln when they have smeared their Jimcrow oppression across the United States? The crimes of America's rulers against the Negro people today cry out against the hypocrites who speak in his name. The lynchers, and their Wall Street supporters, define the heritage of Lincoln. Yet, they call us to die for their profits in the name of "democracy."

Instead of the security of which Lincoln dreamed, they have brought to the entire nation poverty, insecurity and the menace of another slaughter.

Between the English and American people there was forged a bond of unity. It was Lincoln and Karl Marx who forged this unity. It was a unity against the conspiracies of the British reactionaries who sought to murder the Republic.

It is an insult to the American and English people to dare to say that the Wall Street "aid to Churchill" is the same as the aid which the English and American people gave each other in their common fight against British aristocratic tyranny. Lincoln's enemies now sit in the seats of power in London and Wall Street.

Lincoln's tradition goes on. The Negro people battle for equality and freedom. But today they have as their allies the American working class. In the fight against the imperialist war-mongers do the American people fulfill Lincoln's heritage at this hour.

The New Debt Limit— A Feast for the Banks

Sometime between breakfast and lunch, the House calmly boosted the national debt limit from 45 to 65 billion dollars. This means that the American people will have to sweat another 20 billion dollars worth of taxes to pay off the Government debts which the Wall Street bankers will buy in the form of bonds.

When it was a matter of increasing the Government debt to feed the hungry unemployed, there was not a newspaper in the land which did not scream its head off about "extravagance." But the raising of the debt limit to 65 billion dollars hardly created a ripple. Nobody yelled himself purple about "spending too much." Nobody hollered about "boondoggling." It makes all the difference in the world whether the munitions makers will get the Government funds or the unemployed.

It tells the plain folk of America a good deal when the brashest hawks against New Deal "spending" have now become hawks-in-arms with their old "apponents." They have become pals in support of a common program. The old days have been forgotten. The social needs of the nation have been juked. Arm in arm, Washington and Wall Street now anticipate a feast of profits out of the new debt limit. And this is just the beginning.

JACKPOT

—by Gropper



Two Decisions by the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court decision upholding the Labor Board's charge of intimidation and coercion by the Ford Motor Company, is a victory for the auto workers and is in line with the wide-spread sentiment against this inveterate law-breaker. The decision likewise serves to underscore the indefensible policy of the Roosevelt Administration in handing out huge contracts to the Ford company in the face of these law violations.

In a second decision concerning labor, however, the Court, by a 5 to 3 majority, dealt a heavy blow to the right to picket. The decision, written by Justice Frankfurter, declared that despite the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, State courts can issue anti-picketing injunctions where the picketing is closely associated with "violence."

The minority (Black, Douglas, Reed) dissented sharply, with Justices Black and Douglas declaring that the majority struck

Workers Correspondence Page Will Appear Twice Weekly in Future

By John Meldon

Visitors to the Daily Worker editorial offices have been impressed with the activity which surrounds the task of getting out a daily newspaper for the labor movement of the nation . . . the clatter of typewriters taking rewrite from reporters covering stories on the streets, at mass meetings, on the picket lines . . . the steady grind of the teletype and telegraph machines bringing news and special cables from all over the world.

However, there is a less spectacular flow of news into the Daily Worker offices these days, coming by the prosaic route of the letter carrier—and this news is more and more becoming considered as among the most important that appears in the columns of the paper—Workers Correspondence. This is the news that the controlled news agencies refuse to carry on their wires, the news the capitalist press refuses to print.

Beginning with tomorrow's issue of the Daily Worker, Workers Correspondence will appear twice weekly instead of once a week as it has during the past four months. From now on letters from the mills, mines, factories, ships, farms and other places where workers toll will appear every Monday and Thursday.

The expansion of Workers Correspondence to twice weekly was brought about because of the success of this important feature, supplied by the men and women who produce the goods and wealth of America. The volume of mail to this department has more than doubled during the past several months. The type of letters have improved. The contents of these letters comprise vital news of the thoughts, aspirations and organizational activities of a large section of the working-class, something which no progressive can afford to miss and at the same time consider himself in touch with the "grass roots" of industry and agriculture.

One of the chief characteristics of the average letter from a worker

which appears on the Workers Correspondence page is that it carries within it a dynamic organization-force, which, if properly used, can become an aid in furthering unionization in that worker's particular shop and industry, and at the same time, help to bring the Daily Worker to the attention of other workers in his industry.

There have been numerous instances where a worker has written to the Daily Worker, exposing some abuse in his shop, or sharply criticizing the activities of war-minded union officials of the Hillman or Green type in his own local—and thus particular shop and industry, and at the same time, help to bring the Daily Worker to the attention of other workers in his industry.

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which appears on the Workers Correspondence page is that it carries within it a dynamic organization-force, which, if properly used, can become an aid in furthering unionization in that worker's particular shop and industry, and at the same time, help to bring the Daily Worker to the attention of other workers in his industry.

There have been numerous instances where a worker has written to the Daily Worker, exposing some abuse in his shop, or sharply criticizing the activities of war-minded union officials of the Hillman or Green type in his own local—and thus particular shop and industry, and at the same time, help to bring the Daily Worker to the attention of other workers in his industry.

However, there is a less spectacular flow of news into the Daily Worker offices these days, coming by the prosaic route of the letter carrier—and this news is more and more becoming considered as among the most important that appears in the columns of the paper—Workers Correspondence. This is the news that the controlled news agencies refuse to carry on their wires, the news the capitalist press refuses to print.

Beginning with tomorrow's issue of the Daily Worker, Workers Correspondence will appear twice weekly instead of once a week as it has during the past four months. From now on letters from the mills, mines, factories, ships, farms and other places where workers toll will appear every Monday and Thursday.

The expansion of Workers Correspondence to twice weekly was brought about because of the success of this important feature, supplied by the men and women who produce the goods and wealth of America. The volume of mail to this department has more than doubled during the past several months. The type of letters have improved. The contents of these letters comprise vital news of the thoughts, aspirations and organizational activities of a large section of the working-class, something which no progressive can afford to miss and at the same time consider himself in touch with the "grass roots" of industry and agriculture.

One of the chief characteristics of the average letter from a worker

Readers' Letters Praise Articles

By Louis F. Budenz
Asks Pamphlet Reprint

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It goes without saying that the publication of Budenz's articles on "America—Promised Land of Socialism" is a great event in the history of the Daily Worker. They are exciting and inspiring. It will be a misfortune if they are not reprinted in book form for wider distribution. Congratulations! I. B.

"Eagerly Awaited"

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Along with the rest of the readers of the Daily Worker, I eagerly awaited the articles on "America—Promised Land of Socialism." With each passing moment the working class of America is being more urgently faced, either with the historic fact of taking the future into its own hands and becoming forever its own master or suffering the pains and miseries which must flow from the failure to carry out that task. These miseries will continue and be intensified until the working class has the consciousness and will to march on to Socialism.

Budenz's articles will help to create that consciousness and will. H. P.

Suggests Pamphlet

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The serial articles "America—Promised Land of Socialism" are excellent and very interesting. When these excellent articles are issued in pamphlet form—which doubtless they will be—I suggest that there be included just a little of what it would mean—if the gigantic production value of a decade had been utilized for social improvement, by permitting people to work to increase the national wealth. This would be a sort of "uppercut knockout" on the chin of our predatory monopolists who like dogs in the manger prevent us from producing the social wealth and for which two-thirds of the nation is slowly starving for the lack of.

A. S.

Timely and Educational'

South Haven, Mich.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The present series of articles in the Daily Worker by Louis F. Budenz is most timely and educational. There is so much confusion and loose, meaningless chatter during these perilous times that it is refreshing to have an intelligent, clear-cut analysis of our present conditions and the background of historical facts.

The second article, "Out of American Soil," is particularly helpful just now; and it occurred to me while reading it that those who are screaming loudest about the "American Way," and about keeping out "foreignisms" are the very ones who bring back from abroad most of the foreign ways of living, aping European aristocracy, licking royalty's boots, and generally displaying the supercilious cuochas which they have picked up during their frequent trips abroad. Thus the very birds who cry out against and deny class divisions in our midst are the very ones who exemplify the class struggle by their don't-touch-me refinements and haughty airs borrowed from foreigners. W. N.

Wants Them in Pamphlet

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

This is to express a word of praise for the articles on a Socialist America by Louis F. Budenz. Can't we have these marvelous articles in booklet form, so as to read and re-read them? Please let us know, when the articles are through, if they will appear in a more permanent form. E. M.

Clears Many Problems

Long Island.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The series of articles on Socialist America by Louis F. Budenz is a good idea. People do entertain wrong notions about Socialism being a "foreign" doctrine and that has been well dealt with.

Two or three misgivings people entertain about the possibilities of a new social order should be referred to. One of them is that although Socialism would be fine, they really can't do anything about it. This is really a form of cynicism.

In addition to these good articles that are now running, there is another series that needs to be written. The time has come to add one of the important social documents of the age, showing that the instincts of the people are healthy and sound as compared with those people who talk about having the "interests of humanity" at heart and now associate themselves with the interests of imperialism. T. H.

Meaning of Socialism

New York, N. Y.

CONSTANT READER

The Shadowy Jan Valtin Protests Too Much in Heart-to-Heart Talk

By SENDER GARLIN

THE SPECTRAL "Jan Valtin" burst on the literary horizon like a meteor. He was the great find of Isaac Don Levine. Prior to this time he was, we suppose, unknown, undiscovered.

Hence those who have been following the shadowy adventures of Mr. Valtin through their reading of newspaper reviews, etc., may find it of interest to learn that Eugene Lyons, an old hand at anti-Soviet defamation, published an article entitled "Communist Agent" in the November, 1939 issue of his American Mercury. The author of the article was given as Jan Valtin. This is just a social note.

This column recently offered documentary evidence of Mr. Levine's intimate connection with Valtin's lurid "Out of the Night." It was shown, among other things, that the publisher's mark on the book-jacket and a signed article by Levine in the March Book-of-the-Month Club News were identical. And Mr. Selwyn James, reviewing the book in P.M., had detected "the clumsy, pulpy hand" of Isaac Don Levine in the book.

Now comes a bland admission from the author that "it is true as the Communists say that Isaac Don Levine had a hand" in "Out of the Night."

This confession is part of an interview by Robert van Gelder of the New York Times with the alleged author of the book, "Jan Valtin." Mr. Valtin, nibbling away at his cigar "in a midtown German restaurant," made haste to explain, however, that Mr. Levine's work was confined to cutting the manuscript. "It was much too long and he cut thousands of words from the first half."

Elsewhere in this weird interview, the shadowy Mr. Valtin reports that Isaac Don Levine staked him to \$20 a week while he, Valtin, worked.

This is the first instance in literary history of an editorial "consultant" paying an author for the privilege of chopping up the author's work.

That the charge made by the Daily Worker is true is proved by the fact that the New York Times found it necessary to assign their literary roving reporter to arrange an interview with the mysterious Mr. Valtin.

Despite the fact that practically every book critic in town, including the regular reviewers of the New York Times and Herald Tribune, expressed skepticism about the authenticity of the narrative, Mr. van Gelder in the Sunday Times accepts "Out of the Night" as holy writ.

I doubt if Isaac Don Levine's work, for which he paid Mr. Lyons \$10 weekly, was confined to mere cutting. Whether there is a person with the pseudonym of "Jan Valtin" is immaterial; the important thing is that the Saturday Evening Post was compelled to acknowledge that Levine was the ghost writer for "Gen. Kruecky's revelations," and Levine's objective, scientific approach to the Soviet Union and to Communism—as revealed in his periodic outbursts in the Hearst press—is well known.

Since Isaac Don Levine staked Valtin to \$20 a week for the privilege of "editing" his book, one wonders how much Mr. Lyons paid the phantom author for the privilege of "editing" the American Mercury article.

With two such fast friends as Levine and Lyons Jan Valtin's ship was gliding over a calm and peaceful sea. Important "connections" came thick and fast.

That his book has been accepted in the best society is proved by the fact that no less a personage than Alexander Kerensky has praised "Out of the Night" and one poll-tax congressman from Texas has even had this commendation inserted in the Congressional Record.

Finally, a revealing sidelight on publicity ethics is offered by a three-column ad in Monday's Herald Tribune paid for by Alliance Publishers which spawned "Out of the Night." Several reviewers are quoted in praise of the book. Clifton Fadiman of The New Yorker is quoted as saying, "Here for the first time is uncovered the underground fanatic revolutionary movement of our time." But Fadiman also wrote in the same review, "I do not know how much of it is true; the author, for example, seems to have been born at several different times." The Times review is quoted to the effect that the book has "value as a dramatic record of personal adventure," but the same paper also was constrained to admit that "there are times when you imagine Valtin must be at least three or four men."

The payoff is a quote from P.M., to wit, that the book is "action-packed, nerve-tightening." In point of fact, P.M.'s review was aggressively skeptical, the reviewer asserting that the book was unconvincing and "the author, as the story shows, was an unscrupulous crook and liar."

All of which reminds us of an experience reported by the late Heywood Broun. After seeing a certain Broadway opening, he wrote a review in which he characterized the play as "a riot of insanity." Next day the theatre carried huge ads which contained caustic remarks by the metropolitan critics. One line read: "IT'S A RIOT," says Heywood Broun.

"Tovarich" Author Has Even Worse Luck With 'Boudoir'

BOUDOIR, a new play by Jacques Deville, with Helen Twelvetrees, Taylor Holmes, Eric Argal. Directed by Mr. Deville. Setting by Raymond Stover. Presented by Jacques Chambrun at the Golden Theatre.

By Philip Warner

Every season a play arrives on Broadway which unquestionably is the worst in the history of the theatre. Now all bad plays cannot be equally bad, so we suppose that somewhere, at some time, a worse effort than "Boudoir" has been displayed to an awed public. As a matter of fact "Boudoir" has a nice set by Raymond Stover and an attractive, poised actress from Paris by the name of Mine Jacques Deville, nee Eline Argal.

It also has a plot which defies remembrance. Among other things, said plot includes a cootie of Madison Avenue, circa 1922; an aged lover, a mad sonata-writer, a strangler who does not strangle, a veterinarian (offstage) and some of the world gallivanting around the footlights in some time. Miss Helen Twelvetrees was all over the place as the cootie; even such an established player as Taylor Holmes lost himself in his part. Only Miss Argal was cool and collected.

The author of this strange affair is a noted Parisian writer of society comedy who came to America some years ago after his European success with "Tovarich," the mildly anti-Soviet comedy which Gilbert Miller brought over, in adapted form, from London. M. Deville went to Hollywood where he continued his anti-Soviet career. He had "Boudoir" coming to him. It serves him right. I hope he takes the next boat to Vichy, where he can write in French to his heart's content all about the damned Reds, cooties, ladies maids, coachmen, and genteel millionaires. I am sure he will not be censored by le Chef d'Etat, M. Le General Henri Philippe Petain. Oh, mon dieu!

'Science and Society' Opens Fifth Year

"Science and Society," begins its fifth year with the current issue. Herbert Aptheker opens the number with an article on the part played by Negroes in the Abolitionist movement before the Civil War.

He contributes factual material hitherto unknown, ignored or unstressed, and thus makes an appraisal of their heroic contribution to the cause of freedom in America.

Vladimir D. Kazanovich contributes "Two Economic Systems Contrasted": an analysis of the differences between declining capitalism and rising socialism as exemplified in the U. S. S. R.

"The First International on the Eve of the Paris Commune," by Samuel Bernstein, is an historical study in the tradition of Mr. Bernstein's earlier articles on France. It makes use of original manuscript minutes of the First International never before published.

Chaplin's Film in Latin America

British Influence In Argentine Hits At 'Great Dictator'

By Samuel Putnam

Charlie Chaplin and "The Great Dictator"—specially that closing speech—proved a little too strong for the British imperialists who back the Argentine government and their fascist allies in the neighborhood of Buenos Aires. On the other hand, the screen version of John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath" has been shown to packed audiences in Argentina, and as elsewhere in Latin America has met with a most enthusiastic response from workers and intellectuals. Indeed, its success is described as "unprecedented."

At first sight, this may appear to be something of a contradiction: the banning of Chaplin's masterpiece, while a film like Steinbeck's, so super-charged with social content and implications, is permitted to be shown. The seeming contradiction disappears, however, once one comes to understand the economic-political forces at play behind the scenes.

Under Control

Of Britain

Let us glance for a moment at the Argentine Republic. Many people, when they heard that "The Great Dictator" had been cracked down upon, do not at once ascribed this act of censorship to the machinations of the Nazis and Italian fascists and the pressure they had brought to bear upon the Argentine government. That is true, so far as it goes—but it doesn't go far enough. What these people fail to realize is that the government of Argentina is practically synonymous with British railway and other financial capital interests. Dr. Roberto Ortiz, for example, who recently resigned the presidency, is an attorney for the British-owned railway lines. Why, then, did this pro-British government give in to the local Brown Shirts and fascists?

All that brings us to another point which we must keep in mind: unless we want to be as (seemingly) gullible as a Nation or New Republic editorial writer, and that is the incontrovertible fact that British imperialists in the Argentine have always worked, and are still working today, hand in glove with the followers of Hitler and Mussolini, whenever it is a question of combating the rival imperialism from the north, that of England's "ally," the U. S. A. This tactic was applied with a precision that was fascinating to watch at the Lima conference, a couple of years ago, and again at the Havana conference last summer.

As for issues involving the rights and liberties of the Argentinian masses, it goes without saying, there is no dissension here. The people, as everywhere, are the common target of all imperialisms of whatever shade or hue; and Uncle Sam will occasionally jostle aside John Bull, by way of getting in an over-the-shoulder punch at them.

War Crowd

Opposes Film

But the reader may ask, what does all this have to do with the question under discussion: namely, why "The Great Dictator" was banned and "The Grapes of Wrath" was not? It has everything to do with it.

In the first place, neither the British nor the Roosevelt - Wall Street war-makers want the Chaplin picture shown in Latin America.

With that ringing appeal for peace and internationalism which comes at the end, it is entirely too dangerous to their bloody imperialist designs—and the profits of the mass-murkers. True, the film attacks the "enemy" they are supposed to be fighting; but they don't want that kind of attack, any more than Hitler or Mussolini does. Once again, it is a "united front" of the imperialists against the people.

In the second place, in view of the fact that it was not to their purposes anyway, the British controlled Argentine officials hardly felt it was worth while offending their local Nazi-fascist friends, who could always be counted upon in an emergency to stand with them in putting down any discontent on the part of the workers. After all, what's a masterpiece more or less between imperialists?

So much for the Chaplin picture. Stop and think a moment. What kind of picture of the United States and its civilization, its vaunted capitalist strength, would you say it is? And that is the Steinbeck story conveyed: a flattering or unfattering one, reassuring or otherwise from the bourgeois point of view? And does such a picture, or does it not, fit in with the objectives of those British imperialists in Argentina who are concerned with combatting the growing aggressiveness of Wall Street in that corner of the globe, especially as represented by the hemisphere cartel plan? In any event, it is worth noting that "The Grapes of Wrath" was licensed in Buenos Aires last July, not long before the Havana conference convened, at the time when the British were being politely told to keep their noses out.

"Public feeling has been further aroused by reports of investigations



Paulette Goddard and Charlie Chaplin are taking a walk, but there's more than meets the eye in this exciting scene from "The Great Dictator." Chaplin's great comedy-narrative.

But 'Grapes of Wrath' Gets the Official Okay

tire culture of the country absolutely under the thumb, subject to censorship, of the North American oil companies; and much the same pattern might be traced in most of the other nations to the south of us. It is, incidentally, this "cultural" set-up which President Roosevelt and his "coordinator," Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, are endeavoring to preserve.

That the explanations advanced above, in connection with "The Great Dictator" and "The Grapes of Wrath," are not the result of fanciful conjecture or abstract reasoning, but are based on fact, is not only attested by private advice which the present writer has received from acquaintances in the Argentine; it is borne out in the case of the Steinbeck picture by the general tenor of the reviews which the film has received in the bourgeois press of Buenos Aires and other cities. These reviews show that the Argentinian bourgeoisie have not been slow in picking up their cue; they are not miffing the opportunity for a slap at the U. S. The reviews all stress the "incredible poverty" of Steinbeck's Okies in the touted "land of plenty," the anti-labor terrorism, etc.

Workers
Not Fooled

But the highly class-conscious Argentine workers are not being fooled by all this—not one little bit. Steinbeck's magnificent screen classic merely serves to confirm for them what they already knew: that bankers and landlords are the same world over; the North American variety is no different from the ones with whom they have to deal. Is it any wonder if, as a correspondent from the Argentine reports, they are to be heard humming the Internationale as they leave the theaters where the picture is being shown?

The liberal, democratic-minded intellectuals and middle class professionals of the cities are also being deeply moved by the film and are taking every occasion to point out its true significance. In a succeeding instalment, the writer will discuss one of the best reviews of the picture that has appeared anywhere. It comes from the pen of a woman who is, probably, Argentina's most widely known literary figure, Señora Victoria Ocampo.

Explanation Offered

The forms of democracy are still supposed to be functioning in Argentina, just as they are supposed to be—in Mr. Roosevelt's United States; and the world crisis last July had not reached the stage that it has today; so far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, they can do in any case is to take a long shot, shut their eyes, and keep their fingers crossed. And in a revolutionary-transitional era such as the present one, when the economic base is being subjected to such gigantic and violent upheavals, it is inevitable that the manifold contradictions of the dying world order should be reflected in the domain of culture—what Marxists know as the ideological superstructure.

2) There was the desire to show the propertied classes of Argentina that all was far from being well within the borders of the U. S. A. that the "Colossus of the North" was not the impregnable economic stronghold it had been thought to be, and that, alk in all, they might do worse than to keep on anguishing up to the British Lion. It was these classes and the impression the picture might make upon them that counted; and the Nazis and fascists did not mind if such an impression of U. S. internal weakness were disseminated.

3) While the picture undoubtedly had its dangerous aspects, it was felt that, dealing as it does with a foreign country, and a highly unpopular imperialist power at that, it was not too dangerous and might be put to certain demagogic uses—just as Wall Street knows how to play up Hitlerian atrocities, and, if need be, to do so.

Rockefeller's Coordination

Never at any time was the relation of economic base to superstructure more clear than it is today, and nowhere is it more glaringly apparent than in the semi-colonial countries of Latin America, ground under the heel of rival imperialisms and with the very form and content of their cultural expressions dictated by the invading finance capital interests. In Venezuela, for example, we find the en-

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Weber, Korman Shows Headline Week in Art

By Oliver F. Mason

Max Weber and Benjamin Korman are this week's headliners in the art galleries. Of course, there is also Picasso at Bignou. But he is always with us in one gallery or another; his is a bright warm sun that never sets.

Benjamin Korman's first show in four years is at the A. C. A. Gallery which is open also on Sunday and thus an early view was possible. It is an exhibition that must be seen at least once and if possible two or three times.

Enrico Glicenstein is exhibiting his etchings at Kleemann's. Glicenstein, Korman and Weber are three artists most conscious of their Jewish nationalism. A study of their work and their racial background should prove very interesting.

"American Cartoons Between Wars" is the title of an interesting exhibition which opened this week at the Gallery of Direction, 15 West 56th Street. Other Group shows include the Fifth Annual of the American Abstract Artists at the Riverside Museum, and "Popular American Paintings" at Knoedler's.

Max Weber's exhibition is at the Associated American Artists, water colors and lithographs by Michael Engel are at the Eighth Street Playhouse, recent paintings by Lily Elmer are at Walker's Gallery, Maurice Sievan is having his first one-man show at the Contemporary Arts, Franz Reders is at the Artists' Gallery and Schomer Zunser is at the Uptown Gallery.

"Abraham Walkowitz, the distinguished American artist, in recognition of the service which the New York Museum has given to the Modern American Artist, on the oc-

asion of a recent birthday, made a gift to the Newark Museum of 200 paintings, drawings and prints. The Museum which made the announcement quoted above in the catalogue, is showing the artist's work. The exhibition will continue through April 6.

Last Saturday night the Skirf (Yiddish Cultural Alliance) gave a reception to the artist exhibiting in his new head-quarters. The exhibitors are: J. Selikin, Marvin Jules, Frank Horowitz, Maurice Becker, Walkoff, C. B. Rose, Stella Buchwald, Henry Kallem, Dorenz, Lew Landau, Abramovitz, Maurice Kish, M. J. Kallem, Frank Kirk, Louis Lewicki, Salazaroff, Louis Ribak, Ginsburg, Isaac Soyer, Tschicobasow, Beatrice Mandelman, Zoltan Echt, Tromka, Raphael Soyer, William Gropper and Abraham Harrington. (Mr. Harrington has just completed a very successful show at the A. C. A.)

Good news: William Gropper's exhibition is only about ten days off.

Judging from the work already seen the show promises to be breath-taking. It will open on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, with a private view for the benefit of the Spanish Rescue Ship Mission. Inquiries about it should be sent to 200 Fifth Avenue.

Golden Gate Quartet on WABC Program, 10:30 PM

Golden Gate Quartet with Leadbelly as guest on WABC at 10:30 P.M. . . . Modern American Folk Music at American Music Festival on WNYC at 8 P.M.

On
The Score
Board

Another Quick
Job.
On the Rosters

By Lester Rodney

Those big league player rosters are still pouring in, and are still the best bet for a fast column, especially when you have to line up the page and get over to the little LIU gym before the crowd from Brooklyn College trying to get in crushes you to death.

The Cleveland Indian, St. Louis Card, Pittsburgh Pirate, Chicago White Sox, Boston Bee and Philadelphia A. rosters are the latest to hit the desk. We haven't gotten any from the Chicago Cubs yet, mostly I suppose because General Manager Gallagher has nobody signed up yet after sending big paycuts to all the players. Or maybe the Cubs' front office doesn't like us because we are all the New York papers broke the story of the players' strike.

On the cover of the Cleveland roster is the big figure of Bob Feller about to hurl one of his fast balls, than which there is none faster. It's a very fitting cover for the 1941 season, for there's a feverish about that Mr. Feller and company may finally win that American League pennant. Listed among the outfielders is the trio of Heath, Weisberger and Gee Walker that will probably comprise Peck's picket line. The .219 batting average next to Heath's name shouldn't fool anyone. This young man can clout the apple. He was at constant swords points with ex-Manager Vitt last summer, resenting the shrill and bulldoading tactics that finally brought about that mass player petition, and as a result spent a good deal of the time on the bench. Any club in the league would be happy to have this hefty young left-handed clubber in its outer garden.

The infield is the best in the league with Trostky and Keltner, two established stars flanking the ultra sensational keystone pair of Beudreau and Mack. It's an unusually hard-hitting, as well as classy defensive infield. The r.b.i. figures show 93, 69, 101, and 77 running around the infield from first to third. That's some r.b.i. for infielders! And how do you like Mr. Beudreau's 101 from the lead-off spot?

Pitchers in Mr. Feller's supporting cast are adequate as Ralph Warner would put it if he were the New York Sun play reviewer instead of the Daily Worker. Lefties Milnar and Smith are helpful and while Met Harder is getting along, he's still a great spot pitcher (would've licked the Tigers in the first game of that crucial series if the panicky Vitt hadn't yanked him in the 8th when he was leading 4-1, and that's not any manufactured dig at Vitt). And there's a strong feeling in this corner that the lanky Joe Krakauski will blossom out as a winner. The way that guy threw the ball past the Yankees when he was right on certain days with the Nats! Of course those Yanks levelled off on him when his wildness got him behind and he had to come through the middle (expert stuff, eh? Just like Farrel) but he's young and Peck's coaching won't hurt any.

The Pirates have a sketch of, surprise! a pirate on the cover. He's a black-bearded scoundrel with a patched eye and if he could pitch you can be sure Frankie Frisch would press him into service, for the Buc Kurling staff doesn't look too hot. There's one guy who really clicked this year, Truett Sewell (16 and 5) and the others are a lot of possibilities named Joe Bowman, Russ Baers, Max Butcher, Klinger should help if his arm comes around. There's a rookie named Wilkie from Seattle. If he should help the Pirates as much as his better known namesake has been helping the warmongering pirates of Wall Street, he'll be quite an addition to the team.

There aren't many better catchers than Al Lopez, and there are some interesting batting possibilities in boys like Vince Di Maggio (watch him this year), young Gustine (ditto) Vaughan, Fletcher, Elliott and Van Robays. But this is no pennant-contending team. Our Dodgers'll murder 'em.

The very glossy White Sox cover has, also appropriately enough, a picture of Ted Lyons, who has been throwing 'em for Comiskey about two decades, since coming out of Baylor University. The B's, A's, and Cards' rosters look as though they have plenty of quick copy in them, but here's the bottom and it's really basketball season yet, isn't it?

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are \$1 per line (8 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

HEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 2 P.M. Friday.

Tonight

LEONARD'S BIRTHDAY DANCE. Swings and drums. Gay crowd, beautiful club. Seats, \$2.50. Ans.: Forum Club, 16 E. 13th St. 8:30 P.M.

ENTERTAINMENT and demonstration on silk. Costumes. Grottoe Velourie, 8:30 P.M. Book Fair, 133 W. 44th St.

W.M. Z. FOSTER speaks tonight at the Aperion Manor, 815 Kings Highway, on the "Lend-Lease Bill," 8 P.M. Book Fair, 133 W. 44th St.

NEW DANCE GROUP, 17 W. 24th St. New Classes—Modern, Ballet, Composition. CH. 2-9291.

NEW MASSES

30TH ANNIVERSARY Birthday Celebration

MANHATTAN CENTER

54TH STREET AND 8TH AVENUE

SUNDAY AFT., FEBRUARY 16th

At 2:30 P.M.

• EARL BROWDER
• HARRY F. WARD
• RUTH McKENNEY
• DR. MAX YERGAN
• WILLIAM GROPPER
• JOSEPH NORTH

• JOSHUA WHITE
and Chain Gang Singers
• EARL ROBINSON
"The People, Yes"
• ANNA SOKOLOW
and Dance Group
• BILLY HOLIDAY
New Art String Quartet

TICKETS: First 25 center rows \$1.10; balance at \$5.00 (including tax). Reserved section for those buying in advance at New Masses, Workers Bookshop, 58 E. 13th St.; Bookfair, 133 W. 44th St.

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RATES: \$17.00 PER WEEK—\$3.25 PER DAY.
BUS SCHEDULE: Cars leave 2700 Bronx Park E. (Allerton Ave. Station White Plains train). Weekdays and Sundays at 10:30 A.M.; Friday 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M.; Sat. 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M.
Transportation Phone: OL 5-8638. City Phone OL 5-6900.

'STAR' BEATS QUICK RETREAT ON JIM CROW

'Changes Policy' After Protest, to Photograph Team with Negro Coach

Protest of Queensbridge Team at Amazing Discrimination Brings Quick Results—Picture to Be Taken Tomorrow

The Long Island Star Journal had a quick change in policy yesterday. Faced with the indignant protest of members of the Queensbridge Varsity Basketball team, who publicized the "Star's" amazing refusal to take the team's picture along with its Negro coach, the paper backtracked on its previously announced Jim Crow policy and made arrangements to take the team's picture with the Negro coach tomorrow night.

The "Star Journal" had originally sent its photographer down to take the picture of the Queensbridge team for its sports section. When the photographer saw that the coach of the team, Jeff Goins, was a Negro, he said he would have to take the picture without him, inasmuch as it was the paper's policy "not to photograph a Negro along with a white team."

Publisher Newhouse of the Long Island "Star Journal" is a notorious foe of the democratic rights of newspaper workers, having fought the Newspaper Guild on every paper he controlled. As just shown in the adjoining story, he is also an advocate of Jim Crow discrimination.

This double enemy of American democracy blows the trumpet for the "War for Democracy" abroad. Which is as good a key as any as to what kind of "democracy" is involved in the bloody struggle Newhouse and his brother publishers would like to involve us in.

COURT NOTES

Payne to Start Against Irish—R. I. State Rolling It Up

THE ROUNDUP:

'Indians to Win'—Mack; Grid Yanks Add Mucha

Stuhldreher Can Have N. D. Job—Met Track Meet Tonite—Indoor Soccer Puts Accent on 'Sock'

Rounding up the odds and ends of today's sports news: Now that Elmer Layden has left his post as athletic director and coach, Notre Dame authorities seem determined to get one of his "Four Horsemen" backfield mates into the position he left.

Campus sources say that Harry Stuhldreher, Wisconsin mentor, and quarterback of the Horsmen, could have the job if he wanted it. Don Miller, another of the quartet is being mentioned as athletic director. Buck Shaw, Santa Clara coach, has withdrawn from the list of candidates.

The Giants have no word yet from Hank Danning, Babe Young, Burgess Whitehead, and Frank Demaree, among others.



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Dance to

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Negro, White Workers Compose Leading Indiana Team

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—As the fifth IWO national basketball tournament approaches its climax, the Hammond (Ind.) team is holding to the top rung in the face of stiff competition.

No IWO five is more characteristic of the spirit and fraternization of America's many nationalities, and of their working class identity, than this youthful Indiana outfit.

Composed of steel and auto workers, Negro and white, Hammond's peg-legged strong quintet is a symbol of democratic working class sports. Jim Crowed from professional sports, discriminated against in athletic scholarships, these youngsters have built a crack team while holding down hard jobs and devoting time to their unions.

Captain Johnny Sikora, 22, a heavy-set steel worker of Ukrainian descent, is a militant member of the SWOC. He led the first championship team to victory in the initial tournament, and helped organize the present team.

The dogs are having their day. Some 2,500 opened the Westminster show at the Garden yesterday. The supply of society wolfhounds, police dogs, Boston bulls and poodles looking them over was most impressive.

"We don't know how good the other districts are, but with the competition we've had to beat, nothing is too tough now," Johnny said

HOW ABOUT WORKERS SPORTS CORRESPONDENCE?

Workers sports correspondence!

How about it, fans?

Workers correspondence from America's factories, fields, mills, and mines is going over big in the Daily Worker. So how about hearing from America's workers on sports?

We'd like to have specific articles on your experience in building labor sports, on the need for combatting company slugs athletics with real trade union sports.

Labor sports, flourishing in New York with its Trade Union Athletic Association, is on the upgrade all over the country—despite the fact that Wall Street's war drive threatens to kill all athletics. Unions have found sports one of the best ways to increase their membership; America's working-class has found labor sports a welcome outlet for previously-denied sports opportunity.

You can help build a democratic, peaceful American sports life by sending Workers Sports Correspondence to the Daily Worker sports page.

Let's see those letters.

today. Asked if he thought the Hammond team could take the national trophy, he laughed and said, "Sure, why not? With boys like Johnny Thomas, Bus Motley and Pete Staresnick it's a cinch."

Thomas is a young Negro steel worker of 18. Inasmuch as Indiana is the "basketball state" of the U.S. and at the same time a notorious Ku Klux Klan hotspot, it becomes apparent how great Thomas is when it's remembered that in 1940 he sparked the Hammond Tech team to the state title. He was picked for the

United Press Prep Basketball All Tournament Team last year. Because of Jim Crow, a great athlete like Thomas is barred from pro basketball and football. He is one of the main reasons for the size of the Hammond team.

Pete Staresnick, a young Croatian of 23, plays guard. Pete, a machine operator, has played for some years in various leagues, this being his first in IWO competition. A clean, shifty passer, he ranks high.

John Kucer, the other regular forward, is no slouch either. Twenty years old and of Slovak descent, he captained the Hammond Tech team in 1939, when Thomas was a junior and just getting into stride. Kucer won an athletic scholarship to New Mexico State Teachers, but this ran out after a few months of sale.

Buster Motley, 25-year-old Negro, completes the team. Buster, who plays guard, starred in prep basketball, football and track at Hammond Tech. He works in auto parts and lives in Hammond. When the compliments fly around the locker room and gym after a game, it's Buster who often gets the plaudits, acknowledging them with a grin.

Militant Unionists Hold Grip on First Place in Nat'l Tourney

present. Now he works in Calumet City and plays ball for Hammond. His tricks, fast breaks and unerring eye have done much to put the team on top.

The brothers Victor and "Cash" Mallis, 28 and 22 years old respectively, are Lithuanian in origin. These tall, broad-shouldered boys are steel workers and proud members of the SWOC. They have played on teams from Gary, their home town, but this season are with their neighbors and buddies from Hammond. The Mallis Brothers alternate at all positions.

Pete Staresnick, a young Croatian of 23, plays guard. Pete, a machine operator, has played for some years in various leagues, this being his first in IWO competition. A clean, shifty passer, he ranks high.

Small, wiry Herbert "Buster" Motley, 25-year-old Negro, completes the team. Buster, who plays guard, starred in prep basketball, football and track at Hammond Tech. He works in auto parts and lives in Hammond. When the compliments fly around the locker room and gym after a game, it's Buster who often gets the plaudits, acknowledging them with a grin.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1941

HARBINGER OF SPRING—BRRRRR!



16 Yanks Sitting on Contracts

Don't Like Cuts; Dodgers, Least Troubled by Holdouts, Sign 2

The Yankee front office sowed a crop of salary cuts this winter, and is reaping the results.

Sixteen members of the ex-world-championship lineup still are sitting on their contracts. A call at the Yankee office yesterday elicited the terse comment that "there's no news today"—and that's the same story that Ed Barrow has had these many days.

Still silent are almost all his keymen for 1941. Joe DiMaggio heads the list, a holdout, but also unsigned are Tommy Henrich and George Selkirk, outfielders; Bill Dickey and Buddy Rosar, catchers; Joe Gordon, Frank Crosetti, Red Rolfe, Babe Dahlgren, last year's first-string infield; and Spud Chandler, Red Ruffing, Johnny Murphy, Atley Donald, Marin Russo, Ernie Bonham, and Marv Breuer, the Yanks' pitching hopes for the coming year.

Barrow has been successful only in signing his rookies.

The word is that Cousin Egbert is quite "irritated" at the refusal of his players to "cooperate." The four-time world champions, having received